

ANOTHER WOMAN CURED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

There have been a number of cases of chronic troubles and a severe female weakness. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but I could not bear to think of it. I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash—and was entirely cured after three months' use of them.—Mrs. S. A. WILLIAMS, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me.

No woman should submit to a surgical operation, which may mean death, until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made exclusively from roots and herbs, a fair trial. This famous medicine for women has for thirty years proved to be the most valuable tonic and renewer of the female organism. Women residing in almost every city and town in the United States bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills, and creates radiant, buoyant female health. If you are ill, for your own sake as well as those you love, give it a trial.

Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Jealousy is a secret avowal of our inferiority.—Massillon.

AN INTERESTING PAINT TEST.

There is a very simple and interesting chemical test by which to detect impurity in paint materials. Thousands and thousands of people all over the country are making this test. It is a sure way to safeguard against the many adulterated white leads which are on the market. Any one can make the test—all that is needed is a simple little instrument which can be had free by writing National Lead Company, 1902 Trinity Building, New York, and asking for Houseowners' Painting Outfit No. 49. The outfit also includes a book of color schemes for exterior or interior painting, or both if you wish, and a set of specifications. No houseowner should make any arrangements for painting till he gets this outfit.

One can't expect a satisfactory painting job without pure white lead. There is a way to make sure you're getting a pure white lead—without testing it. See that the keg bears National Lead Company's famous Dutch Boy Painter trademark, which is a positive guarantee of purity. Your dealer probably has this white lead. If not let National Lead Company know.

Shoot fully as it flies.—Pope.

Itch cures in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

We never know the worth of water till the well is dry.—German.

Certainty, Convenience, Economy.

Never has there been known a case where Mitchell's Eye Salve has not given notable relief. A pure, harmless salve for application to the surface of the eyelids; the simplest of methods with wonderful results. The price, 25 cents, places it within reach of all. Druggists sell it.

If you wish to reach the highest, begin at the lowest.—Syrus.

Those who keep Hamlin's Wizard Oil in the house do not have to buy any other remedy for sore throat. No other remedy will cure this trouble so quickly or so surely. Remember this.

It is better to bend than break.

For COLDS and GRIP.

Hick's CAPSULES is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c., 25c. and 50c., at drug stores.



This Trade-mark Eliminates All Uncertainty

in the purchase of paint materials. It is an absolute guarantee of purity and quality. For your own protection, see that it is on the side of every keg of white lead you buy.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
1902 Trinity Building, New York

Cures PNEUMONIA

Rice's Goose Grease Liniment is made of pure goose grease (and other medicinal agents) recognized for generations as invaluable for Pneumonia, Colds, Grip, etc. Try

Rice's Goose Grease Liniment

For these ailments—it relieves speedily and cures permanently.

25c.—At all Druggists and Dealers—25c

GOOSE GREASE COMPANY, GREENSBORO, N. C.

SAW LATH SHINGLES MILLS

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, BELTS

LOWBARD IRON WORKS, AUGUSTA, GA.

GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Try It Out.
Practical experiments by individual farmers are of more value to the grower than any analysis of the crop or soil. Moreover, the growth of plants depends more upon the soil and its mechanical condition and upon the feeding habits of the plants than upon the chemical composition of the plant.—American Cultivator.

Keep Fowls Up.
When the fattening season arrives, according to an experienced goose raiser, keep the fowls shut away from bathing water, and feed barley meal, cornmeal and beef scraps and some chopped celery. Keep them in a subdued light for three or four weeks, when they can be let out for a couple of days to enjoy the use of a pond. Then return to clean quarters, and feed on barley meal and milk, and chopped celery, for two or three days, letting them go twenty-four hours before killing.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Ice Cream Added.
Some of the creameries find a source of extra income in making ice cream for the wholesale trade during the warm season. Creameries have certain special advantages for the business which should enable them to meet all competition. They have unlimited supplies of milk and cream at butter prices. They can pick up eggs at wholesale rates at the time when they are cheapest, and store the eggs in the ice house. Every creamery has plenty of ice for freezing and packing the ice cream, and is fitted with machinery, which could be used to run the freezers. Where several large towns could be supplied, business would be brisk all through the summer months—a time when the butter market is rather unsatisfactory.—American Cultivator.

What the Soil Needs.
A farmer does not need to have a scientific education to understand the needs of the soil. About the only elements that can be lacking are phosphorus, nitrogen and potash. Phosphorus is the element that brings plants to maturity and forms the seed. It makes the ears of corn and heads of wheat fill with plump, ripe grain. Nitrogen gives color to the plant and promotes rapid growth. When the plant grows rank and dark green, and keeps on growing but doesn't mature and fill, it lacks phosphorus. Soft straw or stalk denotes a deficiency in potash. This form of plant food should be used where straw or stalk lacks gloss and stiffness. Generally clay soils contain sufficient potash, but are nearly always short on phosphorus and nitrogen. Black soils, on the other hand, are often lacking in potash and phosphorus, but contain large supplies of nitrogen. Sandy soils are frequently short on all three elements.—E. D. K., in Hildiana Farmer.

Percentage of Fat in Milk.
For some unaccountable reason rich milk is much sought after while milk containing a smaller amount of cream is not wanted. The fact is, milk with a low percentage of cream is more digestible and, therefore, a better food for the average person. The stomach of the pig is more like the human stomach than that of any other domestic animal, and we know that we can kill a pig by feeding it cream.

Human milk is not rich in fat, probably 3.2 percent would come near the average, and all will agree that nature provides what is best for us.

Is it not time that city ordinances should contain other ordinances than the amount of fat the milk contains? Old milk, no matter what its fat contents, is positively dangerous. But a dealer can supply his customers with milk a week old so long as it is not sour and no one objects.

Dirty milk is partially guarded against by examinations for bacteria, but few cities pay strict attention to it.

There is very little stable inspection. Cows may be covered with manure and they may be milked by dirty men, but the consumer apparently cares very little for he makes no effort to correct the evil.

So long as consumers are so indifferent, they must put up with the kind of milk they are getting; they can have better if they want it.—Epitomist.

Eggs For Hatching.
In order to secure good hatches and strong, lifeless chicks, good fresh eggs are a prime requisite. The breeding stock is, of course, the foundation. Degenerate, pampered, inbred stock cannot be expected to produce many hatchable eggs. Neither can hens that have to roost out on the trees, on fences, or in a shabby hen house. A poor hen house is really as bad as no hen house at all. Any building through which the cold wind may blow, or rain and snow enter, or which gets so cold in the winter that the combs on the hens will freeze, will insure you in each and every case that it will require only a very small basket to carry the eggs that the hens will lay, and more than this, not half of the eggs will be fertile and those that are fertile will contain only weak germs

which will probably die during incubation or produce weak chicks. Vigor and vitality are essential in the parent bird, otherwise many chicks will die in the shell, no matter how carefully the eggs are incubated.

The sooner eggs are set after being laid, the better; but strong germs can be held for two or three weeks if protected from currents that would produce evaporation, and kept in a temperature that is not too warm, say from forty-five to sixty degrees. The eggs should be turned frequently during this time to prevent the yolk from settling to one side or sticking to the shell.

Eggs laid during freezing weather should be gathered while they are still warm, or at least before they have had a chance to chill, and care should be taken that they do not chill. Wash all dirty eggs before setting them, especially duck eggs which are usually covered with dirt. Discard all eggs with chalky shells—they are not properly finished and are too porous; also all ill-shaped and all very large or very small eggs, as irregularities of this kind are often hereditary and should not be perpetuated.—R. B. Sando, in the Epitomist.

The Tendril on the Vine.
How many vineyardists ever took the trouble to examine the growing habit of the tendrils on grape vines? We do not know much about it personally for like most other growers we would never take the time to observe such things but still we have discovered a few peculiarities. In all plants of the grapevine family the tendril is not in the axil of the leaf, but opposite to the leaf. It could, therefore, scarcely be called a modified branch in the sense that we take it to be. The tendril is really the whole axis or leading shoot and when it aborts into a tendril the axillary bud, which in most species of plants would become a branch or branchlet, assumes the duty of leadership. In many species of plants there are two axillary buds, one above the other, the one being called the normal, the other the supra-axillary. Usually in species with supra axillary buds only one develops. One remains dormant for all time. In some species the upper bud starts to form the branch, in others the lower, but, whichever is the active one, it is uniform through the whole species. In the grapevine family it would seem to be the upper of the two buds. Another interesting consideration is that in some species of the grapevine family the process of reducing the leading shoot to a tendril only occurs at every other node or every third node. In other plants the rule would seem to be from every other one. Why there should be these lapses is not quite clear. Another very interesting point is the tendrils usually coil in one direction until they find something upon which to cling when the twirl is turned in the opposite direction. In many cases, the tendril twists without having caught a helping hand. This may of ten be seen in vigorous growing grapevines. So far as we know no attempt has been made to explain what seems to be a vagary in this case.—Prof. W. S. Thornber, in Western Farmer.

Farm Notes.
Get posted on silos and making silage; and if enough cows are kept to justify it, by all means plant a silage crop and have a silo ready to receive it.

A bad smelling dairy barn shows that something is wrong. There will be plenty, though, who will laugh at the idea of a dairy barn not smelling to high heaven.

Begin to cut down a cow's rations when it is desired that she go dry; and feed her so that it can be said she is well fed without being fattened while she is dry.

To develop a dairy heifer into something really good, do not hesitate to feed it well the first two years. It will be a better feeder thereafter if fed well when young.

Do not delay about starting to breed up the herd. It will take two years before results are got, and every year that the delay in starting continues makes one more year.

If a number of calves are to be fed, see that every one gets the feed it ought to have. Do not have any arrangement that will enable the large ones to eat what the small ones ought to have.

It costs no more for feeding or attending to a well-bred sire than it does for a scrub, the only difference being in the first cost; and the well-bred sire will soon make up the difference and much more.

Do not let temporary set-backs breed permanent discouragement. Find out what the cause of the trouble was, and remove the cause. No climate has eternal sunshine and no business, dairying included, has success continually.

Do not expect to get rid of all the poor blood by using a pure-bred sire for a single year. The average will be greatly improved, but the improvement will be only started by the first use of the good sire.—From "Drops of Dairy Cream," in the Progressive Farmer.

NOW HE KNOWS.

Solution of a Mystery that Bothered the Middle Aged Man in His Youth.
"When I was a boy," said the middle aged man, "we used to come across a pear tree occasionally that had pears so hard you couldn't bite 'em. Maybe you've seen 'em."
"They were a chunky built pear almost spherical in shape, a very dark green, almost black in color and of about the same specific gravity as cast iron. You threw one of those pears against a rock and it might chip the rock but it would have no effect on the pear. These pears never got ripe; they always remained of just that same hardness. There were no apples that we could not bite into, but those hard pears were proof even against the teeth of our youth."

"I used to wonder sometimes why those pears grew, what they were for and what became of them. Now I know. I came across some yesterday preserved."

"There they were in the dish, two pieces of one pear, two hemispheres of pear, looking strangely familiar when in my mind I had reconstructed them to make one pear, and when after barely escaping shooting the piece I tried out of the dish onto the table in my repeated endeavors to penetrate it; when, I say, I had finally managed to shave a sliver off this piece I felt morally certain, and when I had tasted it any lingering doubt I might have had was removed; it was tasteless. They were beyond all question the same old pears."

"Boiling and steaming had softened them a little on the surface, but not much, and despite all treatment they still remained as they had ever been, without taste. They were the pears, all right—the petrified pears of our youth, and while we couldn't eat them we smiled as we thought we had solved at last that long standing mystery of what they did with them—they can 'em."—New York Sun.

MIXING CATTLE BREEDS.

There is a good deal of force in the following, on the subject of crossing breeds, by a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette. He says:

The tendency of the American farmer in the past has been to hybridize all his farm animals. Even his hens all became a mixture after a year or two. Especially has this been the case with farmers in the Eastern States. Those who had Jersey cows have crossed and re-crossed with Holstein-Friesian bulls until they have got neither one or the other, and some of them come very near to nothing. Some farmers seemed to think they could outwit the Almighty by crossing the Jersey with the Holstein and so get the large flow of the Holstein with the rich milk of the Jersey. The difference between the two breeds is too great. Nature was shocked and dumfounded. The result has been in many cases the small yield of the Jersey coupled with the poor quality of the Holstein.

There is a vast difference between a good Holstein and a poor one both in quality and quantity of milk. Jerseys also differ very much in regard to quantity of milk. A herd of first class Jersey cows is as good as a gold mine to a farmer who knows how to handle them by judicious selection. The same can be said of the Holstein. The breeder of Holstein cattle is quite apt to condemn the Jersey cow, and the Jersey breeder is apt to condemn the Holstein. There are noble specimens in each breed, and the breeders, the men who handle the animals, are responsible for so many poor ones. It is the result of carelessness, lack of judgment, taste and discrimination.

The Shorthorns are rapidly coming to the front and the milking strain of this breed will doubtless supplant many of the mongrel Jerseys and Holsteins that now occupy the land.

NOT DRUGS Food Did It.

After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic and apparently inextinguishable constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously, going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time.

"A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first, and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed.

"The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble.

"Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited." "There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Rural Telephone

should be installed in the home of every farmer in the South, because:

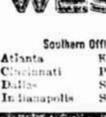
It keeps you in touch with the doctor. It enables you to watch the market. It brings you closer to your friends. It runs your errands. It protects your home.

Western "Bell" Telephones are the Best

Our Free Bulletin No. 101 on How to Build Rural Telephone Lines

tells how you and your neighbors can, by cutting your own poles, secure all the rest of the material necessary to build the very best system at a cost of about one-half bale of cotton each.

Cut out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin, and mail at once to our nearest house, so that we can send you a copy of the bulletin.



WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Southern Offices: Atlanta, Cincinnati, Dallas, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Portsmouth, Saint Louis, Savannah, The world's oldest and largest telephone manufacturing plant, 4,000,000 Western Electric Telephones in use in the United States and Canada. Rural Telephone a Specialty.

Northern and Eastern Offices: Boston, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Toronto.

Women Suffer

much needless pain when they delay using Cardui for their female troubles. Cardui has been found to relieve headache, backache, pain in the side and dizziness, arising from deranged organs. It does more than relieve,—if used persistently,—many have written to say that it cured them.

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Mrs. Maxwell Johnson, Tampa, Fla., writes: "Cardui cured me after doctors and everything else had failed. I had been suffering with numb spells ever since I was 16 years old. One day I decided to take Cardui. I have now taken 5 bottles and I can say that it has cured me. I advise all suffering women to give Cardui a long and fair trial."

Mrs. Johnson suffered years. Have you? Do you wish to? But why suffer at all? Take Cardui. Give it a fair trial.

AT ALL DRUG STORES



PALATAL A CREAM OF A PALATABLE, GRATEFUL, NON-IRRITATING, EFFECTIVE, PURE CALOMEL. Prescribed and endorsed by physicians.

CHILDREN LIKE THE SPOT! Do not delay—get it at once. It is sold upon receipt of price.

PALATAL SYPHIG CO.
54 SOUTH STREET, N. Y.

Do You Feel Run Down?

If so, you are an easy victim of disease. You can avoid danger if you build up your system with the natural strength-giver—

DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

which helps your body do its own building up. It puts the whole digestive system in a perfect condition. Regulates the stomach, imparts new vigor and health to the tissues.

Your Druggist Has It.

Two sizes, 50c and 35c

ITCH CURED By One Application in 30 Minutes.

DR. DAVID'S SANATIVE WASH is guaranteed to cure any case of Itch in half hour if used according to directions. Show this to persons having Itch. If your dog has scratches or Mange David's Sanative Wash will cure him at once. Price 50c a Bottle. It cannot be mailed. Delivered at your nearest express office free upon receipt of 75 cents.

Owens & Minor Drug Co., Richmond, Va.

OLD NORTH STATE OINTMENT

Will cure your Piles, Eczema, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Boils, sore Eyes, Ulcers on the Eyeball, Granulated Lids, Sore Throat, Colds, Rheumatism and Appendicitis, Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Toe Nails. Ask your druggist for it.

OLD NORTH STATE OINTMENT CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

XANTHINE FOR THE HAIR

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color. REMOVES DANDRUFF AND SCALP. Invigorates and prevents the hair from falling off.

For Sale by Druggists, or Sent Direct by **XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Virginia**

Price 25c Per Bottle, Sample Bottle 35c. Send for Circular.

THE LEXINGTON HOTEL
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Close to the Depots, Post Office, Capitol Square, Wholesale and Retail sections.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS RATES REASONABLE

If afflicted with eye troubles, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE BUSY WORLD WEARS



W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 SHOES \$3.50

The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoe makers in the country. And every detail of the making process is supervised by me. No one else can make shoes as cheaply as I do. If I could show you how easily W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and hold longer than any other make.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. They are made in the U. S. A. They are made in the U. S. A.

CAUTION: Beware of cheap imitations. W. L. Douglas shoes are made in the U. S. A. They are made in the U. S. A. They are made in the U. S. A.

So. 20-00.

Pantene TOILET ANTISEPTIC

—NOTHING LIKE IT FOR—

THE TEETH Pantene excels any dentifrice in cleaning, whitening and removing tartar from the teeth, besides destroying all germs of decay and disease which ordinary tooth preparations cannot do.

THE MOUTH Pantene used as a mouth-wash disinfects the mouth and throat, purifies the breath, and kills the germs which collect in the mouth, causing sore throat, bad teeth, bad breath, grippe, and such sickness.

THE EYES when inflamed, tired, itchy and burn, may be instantly relieved and strengthened by Pantene.

CATARH Pantene will destroy the germs that cause catarrh, heal the inflammation and stop the discharge. It is a sure remedy for uterine catarrh.

Pantene is a harmless yet powerful germicide, disinfectant and deodorizer. Used in bathing it destroys odors and leaves the body antiseptically clean.

FOR SALE AT DRUG STORES, 50c. OR POSTPAID BY MAIL.

LARGE SAMPLE FREE!

THE PAXTON TOILET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Has Your Dog Distemper?

A sure and positive cure for this disease is **WELLS' MEDICINE CO.** It cures all symptoms. Care is taken in the preparation of this medicine. At druggists, or send for a bottle on day. At druggists, or send for a bottle on day. At druggists, or send for a bottle on day. At druggists, or send for a bottle on day.

WELLS' MEDICINE CO.
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